

Rosario, January 14th, 2014

It is mandatory to confirm the reception and made known of the sent documentation.

Dear

For your consideration:

By this mean I send you an updated version of:

- ✓ IACB 2014 v6 January 2015

In case you have any doubt do not hesitate on contacting me.

Yours faithfully.

Quality Department

LETIS S.A.

Versión Anterior / Previous version	Versión Nueva / New Version
IACB V 5 (REVISED August 2014)	IACB V 6 (REVISED January 2015)
Point 11.11 Origin and management of non-organic aquaculture animals	
--	<p>(c) the collection of wild fry of species other than European eel for on-growing in traditional extensive aquaculture farming inside wetlands, such as brackish water ponds, tidal areas and costal lagoons, closed by levees and banks, provided that:</p> <p>(i) the restocking is in line with management measures approved by the relevant authorities in charge of the management of the fish stocks in question to ensure the sustainable exploitation of the species concerned, and</p> <p>(ii) the fish are fed exclusively with feed naturally available in the environment</p>
Point 11.12 Aquaculture husbandry rules	
2. Stocking density is set out in Annex XIIIa by species or group of species. In considering the effects of stocking density on the welfare of farmed fish, the condition of the fish (such as fin damage, other injuries, growth rate, behaviour expressed and overall health) and the water quality shall be monitored.	2. Stocking density and husbandry practices are set out in Annex XIIIa by species or group of species. In considering the effects of stocking density and husbandry practices on the welfare of farmed fish, the condition of the fish (such as fin damage, other injuries, growth rate, behaviour expressed and overall health) and the water quality shall be monitored.
Point 11.17 Specific rules on feeds for carnivorous aquaculture animals	
--	1. (e) Feed products derived from whole fish caught in fisheries certified as sustainable under a scheme recognised by the competent authority in line with the principles laid down in Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council.
2. If feed mentioned under paragraph 1 is not available, fishmeal and fish oil from non-organic aquaculture trimmings, or trimmings of fish caught for human consumption may be used for a transitional period until 31 December 2014. Such feed material shall not exceed 30 % of the daily ration.	Removed
--	5. Histidine produced through fermentation may be used in the feed ration for salmonid fish when the feed sources listed in paragraph 1 do not provide a sufficient amount of histidine to meet the dietary needs of the fish and prevent the formation of cataracts.
Point 11.18 Specific rules on feeds for certain aquaculture animals	
3. Where natural feed is supplemented according to paragraph 2 the feed ration of species as mentioned in section 7 and of Siamese catfish (<i>Pangasius</i> spp.) as mentioned in section 9 may comprise a maximum of 10 % fishmeal or fish oil derived from sustainable fisheries.	<p>3. Where natural feed is supplemented according to paragraph 2:</p> <p>(a) The feed ration of Siamese catfish (<i>Pangasius</i> spp.) as referred to in section 9 of Annex XIIIa may comprise a maximum of 10 % fishmeal or fish oil derived from sustainable fisheries.</p> <p>(b) The feed ration of shrimps as referred to in Section 7 of Annex XIIIa may comprise a maximum of 25% fishmeal and 10% fish oil derived from sustainable fisheries. In order to secure the quantitative dietary needs of shrimps, organic cholesterol may be used to supplement their diets; where organic cholesterol is not available,</p>

	non-organic cholesterol derived from wool, shellfish or other sources may be used.
--	11.18.a Specific rules on feeds for organic juveniles In the larval rearing of organic juveniles, conventional phytoplankton and zooplankton may be used as feed
11.21.1. General rules on disease prevention	
6. For biological control of ectoparasites preference shall be given to the use of cleaner fish.	6. For biological control of ectoparasites, preference shall be given to the use of cleaner fish and to the use of freshwater, marine water and sodium chloride solutions.
ANNEX VII	
2. PRODUCTS FOR CLEANING AND DISINFECTION FOR AQUACULTURE ANIMALS AND SEAWEED PRODUCTION REFERRED TO IN 7.4.3; 11.5; 11.6; 11.7; 11.21.1	
2.1 Substances for cleaning and disinfection of equipment and facilities in the absence of aquaculture animals ozone sodium chloride sodium hypochlorite lime (CAO), calcium oxide) caustic soda alcohol hydrogen peroxide organic acids (acetic acid, lactic acid, citric acid) humic acid peroxyacetic acids iodophores copper sulphate: only until 31st December 2015 potassium permanganate peracetic and peroctanoic acids tea seed cake made of natural camellia seed (use restricted to shrimp production)	2.1 Substances for cleaning and disinfection of equipment and facilities in the absence of aquaculture animals may contain the following active substances: ozone sodium hypochlorite calcium hypochlorite calcium hydroxide calcium oxide caustic soda alcohol copper sulphate: only until 31st December 2015 potassium permanganate tea seed cake made of natural camellia seed (use restricted to shrimp production) mixtures of potassium peroxomonosulphate and sodium chloride producing hypochlorous acid
2.2 Limited list of substances for use in the presence of aquaculture animals limestone (calcium carbonate) for pH control dolomite for pH correction (use restricted to shrimp production)	2.2 Limited list of substances for use in the presence as well as in the absence of aquaculture animals may contain the following active substances: limestone (calcium carbonate) for pH control dolomite for pH correction (use restricted to shrimp production) sodium chloride hydrogen peroxide sodium percarbonate organic acids (acetic acid, lactic acid, citric acid) humic acid peroxyacetic acids peracetic and peroctanoic acids iodophores (only in the presence of eggs)
SECTION 7	
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	<p>Organic production of crayfish; Species concerned: <i>Astacus astacus</i>, <i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i> Maximum stocking density: For small-sized crayfish (<20mm): 100 individuals per m2. For crayfish of intermediate size (20-50mm): 30 individuals per m2. For adult crayfish (>50 mm): 10 individuals per m2 provided that adequate hiding places are available.</p>
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